The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, "Anterior pituitary-like sex hormone standardized to a potency of 500 International Units per cc."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label, "10 cc. * * * Package 5,000 International Units * * * Chorionic Gonadotropic Hormone," and "Contains Anterior pituitary-like sex hormone standardized to a potency of 500 International Units per cc.," were false and misleading since the article had a potency materially less than 500 International Units per cubic centimeter (5,000 International Units per 10 cc.) of chorionic gonadotropic hormone.

On November 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1021. Adulteration of Akerite Glycerin Alternate. U. S. v. 1 Keg of Akerite (Alternate). Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9463. Sample No. 23339–F.)

On March 1, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 1 keg containing approximately 48 pounds of Akerite Glycerin Alternate at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 25, 1943, from Norwood Park, Ill., by the Akerite Chemical Works, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The product was alleged to be adulterated (1) in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess, (on the invoice) "Glycerin Alternate," since it was not an alternate for glycerin but was a poisonous mixture containing Diethylene glycol; and (2) in that a poisonous chemical compound, Diethylene glycol, had been substituted in part for the article, (in a folder entitled "Akerite Glycerin Substitute," supplied to the consignee) "Akerite Glycerin Substitute is an aqueous solution derived from dextrin, starch and corn sugar by a special process."

The article was also alleged to be adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to foods as reported in the notices of judgment on foods, No. 5762.

On March 23, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1022. Adulteration and misbranding of Brom-Acet. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Packages of Brom-Acet. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 8457. Sample Nos. 13914–F, 13922–F.)

Analyses of samples of this product showed the presence of sodium bromide in amounts ranging from 10.4 to 11.9 grains per ounce.

On September 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 19 dozen packages of Brom-Acet at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 18 and 23 and July 11, 1942, by the Purity Drug Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess. It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of sodium bromide contained therein since the statement on the label, "Each Ounce contains Sodium Bromide 16 Grains," was not correct.

On March 2, 1943, the Purity Drug Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling or reprocessing in compliance with the law. The product was satisfactorily relabeled.

1023. Adulteration and misbranding of calomel. U. S. v. 7 Cartons and 14 Cartons of Calomel. Decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reprocessing. (F. D. C. Nos. 8901, 8951. Sample Nos. 16413–F, 16512–F, 25410–F.)

Examination showed that the chloride (mercury bichloride) content of one portion of this product (7 cartons) was from 2 to 4 times the limit permitted by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that of the other portion was from 3.5 to 8 times such limit.

On November 20 and December 18, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Virginia and the District of Colorado filed libels against 7 cartons of calomel at Richmond, Va., and 14 cartons at Denver, Colo., each carton containing 100 bottles, alleging that the article, which had been consigned by the Day Chemical Co., had been shipped on or about October 10 and 12, 1942, from Newark, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The